What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms, which utilizes two types of allele-specific primers designed in such a way that the amounts of the amplified products of each of heterozygous alleles are substantially the same.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the allele-specific primer is designed to have a polymorphic site within 4 nucleotides from the 3' terminus of the allele-specific primer.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the allele-specific primer comprises a mismatched nucleotide introduced to the nucleotide adjacent to the polymorphism site.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the allele-specific primer comprises a mismatched nucleotide adjacent to the polymorphic site which is selected for each allele.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected by utilizing polymerase reactions.

6. The method according to claim 1 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected by using a product of polymerase reactions.

7. The method according to claim 6 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected by employing electrophoresis, chromatography or HPLC as a detection means.

8. The method according to claim 1 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected using a by-product of polymerase reactions.

9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the by-product is pyrophosphoric acid.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein pyrophosphoric acid is detected using a dry analytical element.

11. The method according to claim 1 wherein the detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprises determining homo/heterozygosity of single nucleotide polymorphisms.

12. A primer set for carrying out the method according to claim 1, which comprises two types of allele-specific primers designed in such a way that the amounts of the amplified products of each allele are substantially the same.

13. A method for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms, which utilizes two types of allele-specific primers under such polymerase reaction conditions that the amounts of the amplified products of each of heterozygous alleles are substantially the same.

14. The method according to claim 13 wherein the polymerase reaction is PCR reaction.

15. The method according to claim 13 wherein the amplified products of each of heterozygous alleles becomes substantially the same by using different number of reaction cycles for each allele-specific primer in the PCR using two types of allele-specific primers.

16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the amplified products of each of heterozygous alleles becomes substantially the same by using different primer concentrations for each allele-specific primer in the PCR using two types of allele-specific primers.

17. The method according to claim 13 wherein the amplified products of each of heterozygous alleles becomes substantially the same by using different initial amounts of a template for each allele-specific primer in the PCR using two types of allele-specific primers.

18. The method according to claim 13 wherein the allele-specific primer is designed to have a polymorphic site within 4 nucleotides from the 3' terminus of the allele-specific primer.

19. The method according to claim 13 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected by using a product of polymerase reactions.

20. The method according to claim 19 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected by employing electrophoresis, chromatography or HPLC as a detection means.

21. The method according to claim 13 wherein single nucleotide polymorphisms are detected using a by-product of polymerase reactions.

22. The method according to claim 21 wherein the by-product is pyrophosphoric acid.

23. The method according to claim 13 wherein pyrophosphoric acid is detected using a dry analytical element.

24. The method according to claim 13 wherein the detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprises determining homo/heterozygosity of single nucleotide polymorphisms.